to do finely, though I have not heard in some time how the fruit is coming on. Mary Anderson has worn a gown, in the belt of which are some fine cameos. Cameos were about ready to come in with the introduction of classic draperies, but Miss Anderson has accelerated their vogue. Cameos are likely to be worn as oval medallions, attaching chatelaine watches and in girdles for fastening gowns. Cameos are with us, the cameo cutter has arrived, and in one instance, at least, she is a woman, a widow, who on her bridal tour was fascinated by the work of the lava carvers turning out sonvenirs for the curious at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. There is no lesson for selfdependent women like that of quickness in seizing an opportunity. This cameo cutter is one of the first in the field. She has watched the trend of fashion till she saw the approach of an Looking over the relics of travel

she has brought out, from boxes long laid by, pieces of agate, bits of lave, shells from many seas. The art of carving these in relief is not easily acquired, but patience and nicety of hand are the qualities chiefly needed; these and the pratice she had handling the tools of the cameo-workers on that past and gone stay in Rome. The work is that of showing raised figures, in light or dark tints according to the veining of the shell or stone, the head, landscape, wreath, bit of sea, or other design chosen. When the medallion is finished it may be joined with others in links for a girdle or set as a brooch or used for inlaying a fancy table or other piece of household furniture.

Two daughters of a former New York judge are among the most successful introducers of Christmas novelties, and their designs for the coming holidays are already being placed in the field. These women live in a fine house which they own, but their father let them not a cent of money to run the establishment, and for a long time they took in sewing and did fancy work to obtain the wherewithal to maintain a show of comfort among their former friends. Ingenuity, not to say inventive genius, is a woman's only salvation in straits like these, and the judge's daughters are smong the few who have cudgeled their brains to some financial purpose. There are always holiday books. We dress and furnish a la Pompadour; then, say the judge's daughters why not read a la Pompadour? The holiday library. under their hands, will yield to the Louis XV fashion. They have designed bindings for gift volumes varied according to the tale to be told within. Novels will lie on the parlor table in a cover of old flowered lampas or brocade. Poems will hide their tenderness behind gilt or enameled riobon leaves. Removable covers of bright pinked out silks will be put on magazines to bring their motley colors into harmony with the prevailing tints of gown or room. For the dinger table they have contrived new finger bowls of crystal set within moss cups wreathed about with yellow cowslips, or almost hidden under red partridge berries. They have something new for a piano lamp shade and something for a fire-screen. Simple ideas enough all. nothing of revolutionary brilliancy about any of them, but different enough from what people have been seeing to stimulate interest, and therefore seized upon and sold by the dry goods stores. The work of these sisters is always spoken for six months beforehand by one of the largest of the city houses. A plump and rosy English woman, who made a runaway match from the old country years ago,

factory stuffs. Her specialty is a greenish-blue silk which sets before the eyes of everybody who sees it the shimmering of the moonbeams on a midnight sea. Art needlewomen rave over it, and because she can do something which nepody else can do she is assured a comfortable living. I do not know of a stranger business or one more delicate to handle than that of a young girl who acts as chaperon. The damsel who is put under such curious surveillance is a pretty creature, innocent and high strung, whose father has a fancy that she is in danger from the dudes and mashers whose attentions flatter her on Broadway. She is too old for a governess and when he engaged a companion she pouted, coted her stupid and ran away from ter to take her walks alone. She would lot be chaperened, and so her mother, who is an nvalid, found her a friend in the shape of a bright-eyed maiden of her own age, who visited at the house, made her acquaintance, and from whom she became inseparable. This new friend promenades with her, shops with her, and zoes to matinees with her. She helps her have sgood time, and she keeps her eyes on the too
ifficious young men. It is not an office that
every girl could be trusted with, but the chap-

ing famous in decorative art circles as a weaver.

She has gone back boldly to the hand-loom, and

with the simple technique learned at her father's

knee, in a weaver's but in Kent, she produces a

uliar effect which is not to be had in the

been in her teens is a judicious one, and she barns a snug little sum for pocket-money. a small economy sometimes practiced by colge girls has taken root in a big apartment se up-town. A student in one of the medital colleges for women has a single room away ap under the reof, and maintains her position in spite of the sititude and the comparative exbente, because of the fact that she is able to parn a trifle toward her expenses by services rendered. Immediately on her advent she saused cards to be distributed to all the rooms, setting forth the fact that for small specified sums buttens would be sewed on boots, stockings darned, rents mended, ribbons turned and freshened, bodices reboned, and various other dress arrangements attended to by leaving the articles in want of repairs at No. -, - floor. Her seedlework gives her occupation nearly every avening, owing to the obvious convenience of having such things done for one without going outside of the building. By gas-light she repairs gowns, by daylight she studies how to repair the bodies under the gowns.

Quite as important as the problem of how to

earn money is the problem of how to make what you do earn go a long way. A group of teachers and students are trying a very pretty experiment in this line. There are ten or a dozen of them rocming two and two in the same building. The board was not particularly inviting, and they scoured the neighborhood until they discovered a weman who was willing to feed them upon a slightly different plan. At the be-ginning of each week they place in her hands \$4 for each person concerned; for this sum she makes it her business to submit, every evening, a bill of fare of the edibles she is prepared to furnish for breakfast and dinner next day. From the bill so submitted the group chooses at its own pleasure, and the meals so bespoken are sent in regularly and spread in the largest of the rooms occupied by the co-operating band. Their new scheme makes them thoroughly independent, and while the food thus cooked outside is very simple, it has proved thus far more satisfactory than any other variety of cheap board. It is a capable woman who has had a business thus thrust upon her. and she is full of devices for transporting her dishes hot, and, if unlooked-for difficulties do not present themselves, of hiring assistance, ooking for other customers and enlarging her trade. There are plenty of women suffering the discomforts of light housekeeping who would be glad, it is presumed, to have domestic problems thus simplified by wholesome meals from next door. ELIZA PUTNAM HEATON.

Words Better Unspoken, Cate, for acute. Depot, for station. Promise, for assure. ping, for staying. Like I do, for as I do First rate, as an adverb. Healthy, for wholesome. Try and do, for try to do. Cupning, for small, dainty. Puppy, for odd or unusual. Guess, for suppose or think. Just as soon, for just as lief. Had raher, for would rather. Had better, for would better Between seven, for among seven. Not as good as, for not so good as. Some ten days, for about ten days. The matter of, for the matter with Not as I know, for not that I know. Somebody else's, for somebody else. Kind of, to indicate a moderate degree.

Above, for foregoing, more than for beyond. Try an experiment, for make an experiment. More than you think for, for more than you Real, as an adverb, in expressions, real good, for really or very good. Singular subject with contracted plural verb, e. g. "She don't skate well."

Eight-Thousand-Mile Rabbi: Fence.

The Australian government is building a fence of wire netting 8,000 miles long to divide New South Wales and Queenland, in order to keep the jack rabbitts out of the latter country. Australia is paying not less than \$125,000 a year to keep the pests down in what are known as crown lands. The offer is still kept up of \$100,-000 to any man who will produce something that will exterminate the pests.

A Waitress Falls Heir to \$3,000,000.

Chippewa Fails (Wis.) Special. Miss Fannie Keeling, formerly a dining-room girl in the Slawtey House, in this city, was apprised, this week, that she had fallen heiress to a large estate in South America through the death of an uncle. The estate is estimated to be worth \$3,060,000. The lady is in New York looking after the matter.

Bad Complexions Reed CHAMPLIN'S LIQUID PEAR L, 50c. INDIANA TROOPS IN BATTLE

The Fierce and Bloody Contest Between North and South at Chancellorsville.

And the Part Taken Therein by the Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers -The Glorious Record of the Hoosiers.

[Written by John Bresnehan, of Washington, D. C., and read at the reunion of the Twenty seventh Regiment at Washington, Ind., Sept. 28, 1888. Comrades-The regiment left camp at Stafford Court-house, Virginia, at sunrise on the morning of April 27, 1863, and marched on that day to near Hartwood Church, on the road leading to Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, a distance of twelve miles, and encamped there for the night. We started next morning, and marched to within one mile of the ford, where we again encamped for the night. At daylight next morning the regiment, with its corps, the Twelfth, commanded by Gen. H. W. Slocum, crossed the Rappahannock river on the pontoon bridge at Kelly's Ford, built the night before, and took the advance in march toward Fredericksburg. The Third Brigade (Ruger's) of the First Division (Williams's), to which the Twenty seventh Indiana belonged, had the honor of leading the advance, the Third Wisconsin and Twenty-seventh Indiana as skirmishers, preceded by a squadron of cavalry, and followed by the Second Massachusetts and the other regiments of our origade and division by the flank, in the one road; the Second Division (Geary's) following at a proper distance. The Eleventh Corps (Howard's), which we passed after crossing the pontoon bridge, followed; and, in this order, the column advanced rapidly, but with the expectation of meeting determined opposition, for confederate cavalry in front kept us in sight until well on the way, and exchanged several shots with our cavalry, without injury to either party. The Twenty-seventh Regiment, as stated before, was deployed as skirmishers on the right of the road, the left resting on the road. We advanced over the open country for the first mile, and through the woods, with considerable underbrush, for the next four or five miles, without encountering any opposition until we reached the Rapidan river at Germania Ford, where a confederate force of bridge-builders and armed guards where found, which surrendered to our cavalry and the three regiments of our brigade which led the advance. They had not progressed in their work far enough to help the ford, on account of the heavy rain the day before, was all but impassable. At this juncture a council was held near the ford by Generals Slocum, Williams, Ruger and others, to devise some plan by which enough troops could cross the river and get possession of the heights on the other side, until a bridge could be built over the piers of the burnt bridge for the remainder of our corps and the Eleventh Corps to and who came all in good time to grief with her husband and to Brooklyn without him, is becomcross. General Williams left Generals Slocum and Ruger, rode up to Colonel Colgrove, who, with his regiment, was resting within a few vards of the ford, and asked him if he thought his regiment could wade the river. Colgrove looked at the rapid current, pulled his nose, looked at his men and sized them up. He then looked General Williams squarely in the face and said: "General, by — if any regiment can wade that river mine can." The command, "Attention! forward, march," was given by

> difficult undertaking, I will read the following extract from his report. He says: The events of the last few days have greatly increased my confidence in my command. Most of my corps marched more than sixty miles in three and a half days, over bad roads and through a severe rain-storm, the men carrying on their persons eight days' rations (more than double the amount ever before carried by any troops in this army), besides sixty rounds of ammunition and the usual amount of clothing. On this march the command crossed two rivers, a portion of it fording one of them. I have never witnessed a scene that tended more to increase my confidence in our troops, or that so strongly excited my admiration, than that presented by the two brigades (Ruger's and Knipe's) of Williams's division, in fording the Rapidan river. This ford is a very difficult one at all times, the current being very rapid, the bed of the river uneven and very rocky, and the water in many places being at least four feet in depth. Not only the officers, but every soldier seemed to appreciate the necessity of speedily gaining a position on the opposite bank, and they seemed to vie with each other in the eagerness to execute their orders. The fact that from nearly every regiment one or more men were swept down the river by the rapid current, and were only saved from drowning by cavalrymen and boatmen stationed below the ford for the purpose of rescuing such as might lose their footing, did not seem in the slighest

our colonel; the men pushed into the stream,

shouting and singing "Father Grimes, that

good old man," the water to their arm-pits; and,

with their cartridge-boxes slung on their fixed

bayonets, succeeded in crossing without a man

losing his footing. To show what General

Slocum, our corps commander, thought of this

degree to dampen their ardor. After fording the Rapidan, as described, the regiment moved forward about a mile on the plank road leading through the wilderness to Chancellorsville, where it was put on picket duty after dark; the men's clothing being wet to the arm-pits from fording the river, and being exposed to a cold drenching rain during the entire night, without fire, food, or shelter, suffered very much, but were in the best of spirits. The regiment marched with the brigade next day, the 30th, to Chancellorsville, where it arrived about I o'clock in the afternoon, and bivouacked in the woods near the clearing, about half a mile west of the Chancellor House,

and just south of the plank road. On May 1, about 11 A. M., the regiment, with the brigade and division, moved out on the plank road about one mile east of the Chanceller House, formed a line of battle, and advanced under a sharp fire of shell close to the enemy's line, then halted in the woods where we remained for about one hour, but returned to our camp, with the corps, without an engagement, where we arrived about 1 o'clock. Just as the men had stacked their guns, we heard a heavy easterly direction; the men at once, and without orders, sprang to their guns and were putting on their accourrements, when the colonel received the order to move his regiment in the direction of the firing. The regiment moved rapidly and in good order through the woods, and across marshy ground until it reached a cleared field on elevated grounds, about 600 yards from the point of starting, where the regiment was formed in line of battle behind the crown of the bill, and awaited the advance of the enemy, but he did not advance any further than our picket line, at the edge of the heavy woods, about 500 yards in front of our ine. Soon after the regiment moved a short distance to the right, and around a point of | He says: timber, on higher ground, and built a barricade of fence rails and brush at the edge of the woods. We remained there during the night. From this position we had a fine view of the country in front of us for some distance.

Next morning, May 2, we could see, through an opening in the woods about one mile in front of us, the enemy's infantry, followed by artillery, wagon and ambulance trains, passing our front towards the right in a southwesterly direction. A battery in front of our regiment drove them off the road they were on, and threw the column into great confusion as it poured its well-directed shot into its midst. About 12 o'clock, Birney's division of the Third Corps moved out on our right, and advanced, with the Twentieth Indiana as skirmishers, to pierce this column and gain possession of the road over which it was passing. Birney struck the rear-guard of Jackson's corps, about two miles to the right and front of us, capturing two pieces of artillery and about 200 prisoners. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon our division (Williams's) was ordered to make a detour to the left and front in support of Birney's division; we moved out about two miles. a portion of the way through heavy woods and a dense evergreen thicket. Our skirmishers had just engaged the enemy, when an order was received to about-face, march back and occupy our barricade, which we had left less than an hour

Our reaching the open ground to the front of our original position, we saw our works swarming with fugitives of the Eleventh Corps, The "Indiana Soldier," describes the scene at

this time, which is as follows: General Jackson's corps, twenty-five thousand men, had marched unmolested, except by Birney's attack upon its rear, across the whole of Hooker's front, and was now breaking from the woods upon Howard's corps. Howard's troops were thanderstruck. One moment they quailed before the fire, and fury, and piercing yells of the unexpected foe; the next, maddened by the awful echoes and reverberations of the forest, they broke their lines and rolled over to the rear in the wildest confusion. Howard struggled in agonizing but fruitless endeavor to control them. Sickels, Berry, Meade, and Hooker strove to fill the breach. Williams faced about and hastened back from the support of Birney. His division quivered as it neared the ungovernable multitude ghastly and unnerved by fear, but the shock was momentary. His advance regiment-our Twentyseventh-marched with steady step to its assigned position, and each other regiment fell, without con-

fusion, into its place. While approaching the scene just described. there was danger of our regiment being swept off the field by the fleeing multitude, but Colonel Colgrove was equal to the emergency. He stood in his saddle-stirrups and shouted in a voice as clear and loud as a steam whistle: "Steady, boys! Whoa, John! Steady, John! Whos, boys!" The Colonel's horse was named "John," but he and the boys

understood the commands, and acted accordingly. The boys touched elbows and moved to the top of a cleared ridge, about six hundred yards to the left of our original works, where the regiment halted, facing a ravine, and heavy woods beyond, about three hundred yards from our line, out of which the men of Howard's corps were pouring, with the enemy yelling after them. The officers and men of this corps in our front tried to break through our ranks, but not one of them was permitted to do so. They were compelled to pass around our flanks. The enemy at this point was checked by a well. directed fire of shell, grape and canisterfrom a battery of the stampeded corps, which

Colonel Colgrove forced into action.

The line of our brigade in this new position was nearly perpendicular to the plank road on our right, and the barricades built by us on the elevated grounds mentioned above on our left and front. The brigade was in two lines, the Third Wisconsin, Second Massachusetts and Twenty-seventh Indiana forming the first line, the Third Wisconsin being on the right, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana on the left, with its left resting on a little creek; the Thirteenth New Jersey and One-hundred-and-seventh New York the second line. In this position we remained, with skirmishers in front, during the night. During the early part of the night, General Sickles, who had been with Birney some distance to our eft and front, and interposed by some of Jackson's troops, rode up to our regiment and congratulated Colonel Colgrove upon the conduct of his men in holding that position; that it was the key to our lines, and saved his (Birney's) division from capture. Soon after this General Sickles made a furious

assault upon the enemy to bring his division into connection with the main line, now composed of Williams's and Berry's divisions, forming the right center. The scene that took place at this time is described in the following extract from a letter written by General Williams a few days after, which is a graphic pen-picture of that night attack. He says:

A tremendous roll of infantry fire, mingled with yellings and shoutings, almost diabolical and infernal, opened the conflict on the side of Sickles's division. For some time my infantry and artillery kept silent, and in the intervals of the musketry I could distinctly hear the oaths and imprecations of the rebel officers, evidently having hard work to keep their men from stampeding. In the meantime Sickles's artillery opened, firing over the heads of the infantry, and the din of arms and inhuman yellings and cursings redoubled. All at once Berry's division, across the road on our right, opened in heavy volleys, and Knipe (commanding my right brigade, next to the plank road on the south) followed suit. Best (chief of artillery of the Twelfth Corps) began to thunder with his thirty odd pieces. In front and on the flanks, shell, and shot, and bullets were poured into these woods, which were evidently crowded with rebel masses, preparing for the morning attack. Along our front and Sickles's flank probably 15,000 or more musketry were belching an almost incessant stream of flame, while from the elevations just in rear of each line from forty to fifty pieces of artillery kept up an uninterrupted roar, rebrigade in crossing the stream, and the echoed from the woods with re-doubled echo, from the bursting shells which seemed to fill every part of them with fire and fury. Human language can give no idea of such a scene-such infernal and yet sublime combination of sound, and flame, and smoke, and dreadful yells of rage, of pain, of triumph, or of denance. Suddenly, almost on the instant, the tumult is hushed; hardly a voice can be heard. One would almost suppose that the combatants were holding breath to listem for one another's movements. But the contest was not renewed.

> Early on the next morning, the 3d, the enemy moved forward to the attack, the lines of our brigade, in its then position, and that of Geary's division on our left forming an angle, the point of intersection being on the creek on the left of the Twenty-seventh Indiana. The angle thus formed looked out toward a little valley, through which meandered a creek, and the cleared fields and elevated grounds, before mentioned, then occupied by a brigade of Birney's division which was attacked first, and were soon forced or ordered back, a portion of them, particularly a regiment of red-legged Zonaves, coming pell-mell through our lines. Soon after the attack extended to our regament, and the two regiments at right angle with us on our left. This attack was made by Archer's brigade of A. P. Hill's division, "Stonewall" Jackson's corps. This is the brigade we fought in the wheatfield at Cedar mountain. How Archer's brigade was checked and repulsed, after he drove the brigade of Birney's division from the works in front of us, is described in the following extract from his

report. He says: The next morning about sunrise we moved forward to the attack through a dense pine timber, driving before us the enemy's skirmishers, and at a distance of four hundred yards emerging into the open abrupt hill near a spring-house. We advanced at double-quick and captured four pieces of artillery and about one hundred prisoners, driving the infanty supports in confusion before us. From this position the enemy could be seen in heavy force in the woods, which commenced about 600 yards diagonally to the right and front, and in the high open ground [occupied by Ruger's brigade] to the front. No other troops of our army were at this time in sight of us. After a few moments' halt to reform our line, which had become somewhat broken by its rapid advance through the wood. I proceed to attack the wood which I have mentioned as lying diagonally to the front and right. My brigade, which was at the beginning only 1,400 strong and entirely unsupported, attacked with great intrepidity, but the position was strongly in-trenched and manned by vastly greater numbers, and we were forced to retire from within seventy yards of the intrenchments. We again formed and advanced to the attack, and were again forced to retire. I now moved my brigade to the point where we had captured the batteries to await the arrival of re-

After the repulse of Archer's brigade, which was easily done by the Twentieth Connecticut and One-hundred-and-forty-fifth New York regiments on Geary's right, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana on Ruger's left-the latter regiment having to fire at left oblique-came the tug of war. A South Carolina brigade, a crack organization, commanded by General McGowan, with a shout of defiance rushed squarely upon our brigade, but were checked. This brigade consisted of five South Carolina regiments, and was formed in line in the following order from right (their right) to left: First South Carolina (Orr's) Rifles, First South Carolina Infantry, I welfth. Thirteenth and Fourteenth South Carolina infantry regiments. In this formation the First South Carolina (Orr's) Rifles was opposite the Twenty-seventh Indiana during this desper-

color sorgeant who planted his magstaff in front of our regiment and was immediately shot down. Lientenant-colonel Harrison, of the First South Carolina (Orr's) Rifles, mentions that incident in his report. He says:

The regiment being ordered to charge, Sergt. L. R. Wardlaw, of Company B, seized the colors and bore them far to the front, planting them in the face of a destructive fire from the enemy, and calling on the regiment to follow. While bearing them with such conspicuous gallantry, he fell, it is feared, mortally

The terrible punishment inflicted upon the enemy by our regiment is so graphically described in the following extract from the modest report of Colonel Colgrove that I will read it.

Shortly after sunrise on Sunday morning, the 3d, the enemy, having obtained possession of our breastworks on the right, advanced on our line and opened fire. In a very short time the whole line became engaged. The enemy advanced steadily, delivering their fire with telling effect. Our whole line stood firm. No part of the line yielded an inch or wavered. The enemy poured in regiment after regiment of fresh troops, determined to break the line, but when-ever and wherever they came they found our fire so deadly that they were forced to bolt and seek shelter behind the timber and rises in the ground. After the battle had progressed an hour or more, my officers notified me that their ammunition was running out. I immediately rode up to the right of the line to find you [Ruger]. I found that all the other regiments were also running short of ammunition. I could not see you [Ruger], and was informed that Capt. Scott, ssistant adjutant-general, had been wounded and had left the field. I immediately ordered the whole line to fix bayonets and charge, which was done in gallant style. The rebels fled before us like sheep, and took refuge behind breastworks and reopened fire upon us. After delivering a few rounds, I ordered a second charge. Our men charged the breastworks on the extreme left of our line. In some instances a regular hand-to-hand fight took place. The enemy soon gave way, and being in our abatis, they were soon thrown into the utmost confusion. While endeavoring to retreat through the brush and tree tops, they became mixed in a perfect jam, our men pouring in, all the time, the most deadly fire. I can safely say that I have never witnessed on any other occasion so perfect a slaughter. Many of them made no attempt to get away, but threw down their arms and came into our lines. I think I can safely say that we took from 150 to 200 prisoners and sent them to the rear. [No other regiment of the brigade reported the capt-

In short, the enemy at this time had been driven from our front over the breastworks through the abatis into the woods beyond in utter confusion. All this time there was heavy firing going on on our right and was fast gaining our rear. I soon ascertained that our forces were being driven back. I immediately ordered our line to fall back, which it did in good rder, and formed again on the original line of battle. By this time many of our men were entirely out of ammunition, and but a few rounds remained to any. The enemy were still advancing on our right and our forces falling back. At this critical moment I received orders from you to fall back in good order, which was done. Before closing this report I desire to pay a just tribute to the brave soldiers and officers of this brigade. To say that the three old regiments—the Second Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin and Twenty-seventh Indiana-fully sustained the reputation won at Cedar Mountain and Antietam, is he very highest compliment that can be paid them. I consider these the three best regiments I have ever seen in action. I had an opportunity of witnessing he manner in which the One-hundred and seventh New York and Thirteenth New Jersey regiments acquitted themselves during the engagement, and take great pleasure in stating that the officers and men behaved handsomely and fought bravely. Troops of their experience could scarcely have done

How our regiment and brigade behaved on

South Carolina Infantry officer, in Caldwell's History of McGowan's Brigade, and which very singularly coincides with Colonel Colgrove's report as to the position and slaughter of the en-

emy in front of our regiment. He says: We could not see much for the morning was foggy, and the smoke of both lines soon became so dense that I could not distinguish the colors of the enemy. The firing waxed furious. Our advance was checked, the cheering hushed, all on both sides addressed themseves to loading and firing as rapidly as possible. The two right regiments were hotly engaged. Indeed, the Thirteenth and Four-teenth South Carolina had to fire at right oblique. The slaughter of Orr's Rifles, and the First South Carolina, was immense. General McGowan, just behind the colors of the First, huzzahed lustily, seeming to be at the highest enthusiasm. The federals fired with unusual accuracy. It was to be expected, for we stood in full relief upon the crest of the hill. The few men they had scattered along the ravine, behaved with provoking composure. They deliberately loaded their pieces be-

hind the trees, stepped out, picked their men, fired, and returned to the trees to reload. In the course of time, however, they were discovered, and forced to lie close. Archer's brigade, as I understand it, was to move clear to our right, and at some inclination to us, so as to strike the enemy in flank. The latter must have apprehended something of the sort, for they hugged the fortified hill with singular pertinacity. But now we were at a standstill. The enemy became emboldened, and advanced upon the unprotected right flank of our brigade. The Rifles gave way; the First followed slowly, and the movement extended gradually to the left of the brigade, but we halted at the line of works about seventy or eighty yards from the last position; and the enemy continuing to advance, we resumed battle. General McGowan was wounded upon the works. brigadier-general Colston brought in a fresh line, saying they would show us how to clean a federal line, but their reckoning was not accurate. They were forced back with us into the works. The firing continued unintermitted, deadly.

General Ruger, in his report, praises the conduct of his brigade in this action. He says: The regiments of my brigade, particularly the Second Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin, and Twenty seventh Indiana Volunteers fought with great steadi ness and bravery. The One-hundred-and-seventh New York and Thirteenth New Jersey fought well emulating the conduct of the older and more experi enced regiments. Colonel Colgrove, Twenty-seventh Indiana; Colonel Quincy, Second Massachusetts: Co Hawley, Third Wisconsin; Colonel Diven, One-hund red-and-seventh New York; and Major Grimes, Thir teenth New Jersey, displayed great bravery, and handled their regiments with skill. Colonel Colgrove was, as on former occasions, conspicuous for courage and determination, and, although severely wounded remained in command of his regiment until it re

To show you how the conduct of the Twentyseventh was appreciated and admired by our comrades of the Third Corps, which bore the brunt of this battle with us, I will read the following extract from the report of General Graham, who commanded a brigade in Birney's di-

vision, Sickles's (Third) corps. He says: I cannot close my report without mentioning the gallant conduct of Colonel Colgrove, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and his men, who formed a part of the brigade that we relieved in the woods during the hottest of the fight. Instead of retiring with the rest of his brigade, he remained with us until his ammunition was entirely exhausted, when he retired in good order. His coolness under fire, and the admirable discipline and steadiness of his men, cannot receive too much praise.

The following table gives the loss of each regiment of Ruger's brigade in this battle. The Twenty-seventh Indiana lest 210 in killed and wounded, at Antietam, a few months previous, and, in consequence, was reduced to about 300 on entering the Chancellorsville campaign. Thus it will be seen that our loss in this action was approximately 50 per cent. of the number

Third Brigade, Brig. gen. Thos. H. Ruger, First Div. Twelfth Corps.	Killed		Wound'd		Capt'red or Missing		Aggregate
	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	rate
Staff	3 1 1 2	17 20 17 4 16	1 9 8 7 4 2	102		24 24	1 150 138 141 83 101
	7	74	31	434		68	614

It is an incontestable fact, as shown by the records of the War Department, that the Twenty-seventh Indiana lost more men killed in proportion to its number, than any regiment that Indiana sent to the war, and it stands number ten on the list of 2,053 regiments in the whole Union army. Its long list of killed was but the natural result of the courage with which it faced the musketry of the enemy on so many fields.

FASHION NOTES.

Round and belted waists divide honors with the directoire and redingote, especially for house wear, and though just now the basque has rather the worst of it, it is by no means sent hopslessly to Coventry.

The young woman who has a white lace skirt may buy herself a directoire coat of green or tan, brecaded with gold, and wear the two with the serene consciousness that she is at once gorgeous as a parrot and stylish as a Parislan, with some claims to economy as well. It is chiefly by the diversity in the shape and

decoration of the corsages of the season that the love of change finds expression. Picture galleries are visited and libraries ransacked for historical and national dresses to design from in the race for striking and novel effects especially for the bodice. Word comes from Paris that while the bustle s still worn it is no longer visible, being mere-

ly two or three short steels at top of the skirt, with the suspicton of a cushion under heavy woollen gowns-while under the Greek and Empire evening draperies even the steels are so set as to make but the merest ripple. Newly imported dresses of reseda, maple leaf. and gerauium-green cloth are made with bodice folded and lapped from side to side in Empire style. There are usually three deep folds, which are sewed in with the under-arm seams of the corsage, the last one reaching to the upper

No doubt many of you remember the rebel | sleeves, a velvet sash or girdle, a V-shaped | tagious. These are the historic three hundred velvet piece on the neck which fills in the above the soil Empire folds, and a collar of the same which turns down broadly over a second still broader one of the green cloth. Fashionable modistes are just now making great use of the new Oriental broche and matelasse galloons, employing them as borderings with stylish and elegant effect on gowns of fine wool, velvet, and silk. These bands appear in all the superb winter shades, with heavy raised arabesque designs in black, or there are bands

> in lovely pale tints, with a vine pattern in the centre of green and gold, olive blue, and silver, etc. Besides these are brilliantly illuminated palm devices in scarlet, green, and gold, surrounded by leaves of pale copper red, bronze, or None but the extremists, who carry every passing fashion to its greatest length, have eschewed the tournure entirely. Two small steels and a light pad cushion accompany all the newest gowns. The bustle still lives; it is not

entirely discarded. It appears both here and abroad in graceful modified forms. Its reign is not a thing of the past, nor will it be for months and seasons to come. It is not likely to be ever altogether discarded, or at least until some very radical changes take place throughout the entire domain of fashion. The very best-dressed women in the world appear in toilettes very slightly bouffant at the back. Pretty easy gowns for home wear show the back closely fitted, with the waist cut off just an inch or so below the belt. To this is shirred or pleated full breadths of the dress fabric. The

fronts are like a long balf-fitting directoire redingote, and are very often of an entirely different material and pattern from the back drapery or even the back of the bodice. These fronts open over a skirt that is shirred three or four inches from the belt down. A shirred waist or a shirred yoke, with a blouse effect below, shows on the front of the open redingote. The sleaves match the back drapery in kind, and the easy gown as a whole, though made up of two or three fabrics or dress remnants, is a pretty and very becoming success.

The Perfect Woman's Toe. Washington Post. "N. H. M.," in a communication on "pedestry," meaning fortune telling by the foot, says toe be longer of the two, as is often the case. the possessor of that foot, as a wife, will rule her husband." N. H. M. should have pursued the line of argument further. Every perfectly formed woman's foot, that is, the foot of every perfect woman, has the second toe longer than the great toe or any of the others. The ideal woman's form, that upon which the rule of perfect proportions is based, is that of Venus de Medici, and in that wonderful marble figure the second toe is at least an eighth of an inch longer than any other of its lovely companions. So with all great figures done by great sculptors. Any other proportion is imperfect. From which we logically deduct this syllogism: The woman with the second toe longer than the great toe controls her husband; only the perfect woman has the second toe longer than the great toe; therefore only the perfect woman controls her

An After-Election Slander.

The New York Sun charges that President-

READING FOR THE SABBATH.

The Lord's Hand. Loose not Thy hold, O hand of God! Or utterly we faint and fall. The way is rough, the way is blind, And buffeted with stormy wind; Thick daraness veils above, below, From whence we come, to what we go: Feebly we grope o'er rock and sand. But still go on, corfiding all. Lord, to Thy hand!

In that strong hold salvation is; Its touch is comfort in distress, Cure for all sickness, balm for ill, And energy for heart and will. Securely held, unfaltering, The soul can walk at ease and sing, And fearless tread each unknown strand, Leaving each large thing, and each less, Lord, in Thy hand!

O mighty Friend, forever near! O heavenly Help! so soon forget, So oft rebelled against and grieved, Unthanked, distrusted, disbelieved; Forgive us all, and hold us fast Till dawning lights the dark at last, And looking back we understand How we were kept, and knew it not, Lord, by Thy hand!

-susan Coolidge, in S. S. Times. Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 9, 1888. GIDEON'S ARMY. - Judges vii, 1-8. Golden Text-Not by night, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.—Zech. iv, 6.

Judges vi, 1-24......Gideon Called Zech. iv, 1-14 Not by Might Heb. xi, 17-40 Faith and Victory

Gideon was one of the noblest of all the judges of Israel. Two hundred years had elapsed since the time of Joshua, forty-five of which had been years of suffering and oppression to the people of Israel because of their sins. Deborah and Barak had delivered the nation from the lowlander Canaanites forty years previous, and now the Midianites and Amalekites are allowed by the Lord to come over the Jordan and sweep through the rich valleys of Palestine year after year, like the locusts, "as grasshoppers for multitude" (vi. 5). They captured again and again the flocks and corn-fields and the threshed grain of this paradise of a country. The Israelites fled into the caves and mountains, and in this way for seven years (Judges vi, 1) "the Lord delivered them into the hand of Midian." At last "the children of Israel cried unto the Lord because of the Midianites" (vi, 7). Then follows a fine illustration of the way in which "the Lord raised up judges, which delivered them out of the hand of those that spoiled them" (Judges ii, 16). The Lord had a man in training, and Gideon, like the great Cincinnatus and Cromwell, and Washington, was called from his farm to go forth as the leader and deliverer of the nation. He first showed his courage and his piety in his own home, where he destroyed the heathen altars and groves of Baal, where his father's household worshipped (vi. 24-27). From that event he was called Jerubbaal, or "contender against Baal." Ewald says it means "contender for God." "The spirit of the Lord came upon Gideon," and at the blast of his trumpet he gathered first the Abi-ezrites, his own family retainers, and then by messengers he collected the fighting men of the adjoining tribes (vi. 34, 35). The lesson records the beginning of a series of three great battles between Israel, under the lead of Gideon, and the hosts of the Midianites. Lest God's people should take to themselves the credit of the promised victory (2), the Lord proposed a plan by which their number should be reduced from 32,000 down to 300. To this small number he gave a great victory, and Gideon became one of the

TEACHINGS OF THE LESSON. One great advantage in warfare is to always be at the enemy's heels. Nearness to the foe should ever be sought. It affords chances for reconnoitering, planning and executing that otherwise would be lost. It is so with the filth and wretchedness that surrounds us. Nearness, contact, is an advantage to start with. Ten to one it will recoil at first contact. Follow up the encounter. If one expects to reform evil, never leave it out of earshot or eyesight. What is more inspiring than the enthusiasm of the minority? It is a creative force. It can almost make soul and muscle. It always energizes the slacking courage. No one need be depressed if he is alone in the right against a great majority. He is to be envied, congratulated, not condoled

most famous of the nation's deliverers.

Numbers do not count, fortunately enough, in the daily fight against sin and all the forms of wickedness. One bold soul can awe a mob. One pure woman can hold a hundred vicious men in check. One Christ can inspire a world. It is the power of the purity of heart, of perfect trust, of indomitable will, that is worth in one man the united force of a thousand wicked hearts. The victory is always the general's, though the soldiers participate and do mighty service in the fight. It is always the central will and intelligence that must get the credit. So to God is due every victory we may be instrumental in winning. He is the sole inspira-tion. We are to fight under his leadership and not attribute too much to our own exertious. "There returned twenty-two thousand." Scared away from Christ. Not every one that shouts, "Lerd, Lord," is willing to back up the cry with pike and pistol. The dealer in human courage well knows that in the majority of cases courage is of the hp, and not of the heart. There is no doubt that an earnest consecration can convert cowardice into the hardiest daring. Many may be willing to serve through pride, God's service demands the pure and not the alloyed heart. The constitutional fear which evil has of good is in itself the Christian ally. Unfitness for special work does not always imply corsage, the last one reaching to the upper lack of grace and love. Gideon's faith was portion of the arm-hole. There are velvet simply tremendous. No wender it was conwho won the fight. Remember the historic twelve. Three hundred live, believing, active church members can make the largest city quake to its very foundations. But they must

work together under the one leader-Christ, Personal and News Notes. The visions of the future, thoroughly believed, are the realities of the present-Phillips

The Chinese missionaries request that Sunday, Dec. 2, be observed in all Baptist churches as a day of special prayer for Chiua. Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, who has been ill fur some time, left London on Nov. 19 for the south of France, where he usually spends part of the

Mexico is a Christian country, yet Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, says that in Mexico 8,000,000 have never seen a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

In 1830 the Catholic population in the United States was 50,000; it is now about 10,000,000, or two hundred times the number it was fifty-eight years ago. - Catholic Review. The Chinese government threatens to drive

all missionaries out of Pekin and Canton in retaliation for the bill which has been adopted excluding the Chinese from the United States. Rev. Eric Jansen reports 180 baptized during the year in Finland. The mission work encourters great opposition from the priests of the State Church, but the progress among the people is encouraging.

A plain man, says the National Baptist, in a prayer-meeting of a church a few miles from Philadelphia, said: "Brethren, we all want the Lord's way to prevail; but we all want to be on the committee of ways and means.' Canon Lester, at Litchfield, England, is training a band of "evangelist brothers" to preach in

Africa. They are to be uniformed-that is, wear

coarse, brown frocks, with cord around their waist, and carry Bibles in their hands. New Guinea is one of the most interesting points in the world's missionary work at present. A few years ago the whole people were the worst lot of cannibals known. Now many of them are receiving the gospel, and a change is rapidly coming over the island.

The death is appounced at Lulusburg. Central Africa, of Rev. W. R. Summers, M.D., who was the pioneer of Bishop Taylor's work in Africa, baving landed at Loanda in February, 1885, about a month before the Bishop and the first party of forty or so arrived there. At Springfield, Mass., recently, the Rev. and

Mrs. Aldin Grout celebrated their golden wedding. The gold coin presented to them aggregated about \$200. The Grouts went out as missionaries to South Africa in 1834, and helped translate the Bible into Zulu. One of their daughters is now a missionary in Africa. Chief among the things connected with the wise training of children is regular attendance at church. It is a matter of familiar memory to every one who has reached middle life that thirty and forty years ago families always went to church together. The pew filled up with the entire household is a spectacle we rarely see today. - The Living Church.

Canon Taylor, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, lately produced an estimate before the London Church Congress that it would take over 300,000 years, at the present rate of progthis Sunday morning will be shown by giving a select Harrison is own cousin to Amelia Rives- ress, to convert the world, even if the populasample account from one who opposed us, in | Chanler. And yet we had supposed the cruel | tion remained stationary and the converts stead-

when the last church congress meets and the final returns come i

On one of the shelves of Mr. Spurgeon's li brary is that precious copy of one of Mr. Spurgeon's sermous which was found in Dr. Livingstone's box in Africa, after the great missionary explorer's death. It was brought to his daughter, who, thinking Mr. Spurgeon the most suitable possessor, sent it to him. The paper is brown with age, and travel, and climate, but on the top of the front page can be seen the words, "Very good .- D. L.," in faint pencil.

Here is a good thing told by the Congregation-

alist: "Some months ago we stated that a

church in a thriving manufacturing place needed a pastor. No large salary could be paid, but the field was one where the right man could make his efforts tell. We had a considerable number of responses, but one was specially noticeable. The applicant had been 'looking six months for just such a field.' And he proved to be the last pastor of that very vacant church.' There are said to be 900 non-Episcopal ministers in Ireland, including Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, An address protesting against the granting home rule to Ireland, signed by 864 of these ministers, was recently presented to Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington by a deputation headed by the moderator of the Irish Presbyterian Assembly. It is also declared that of the minority declining to sign the address only eight favor home rule. The British Roman Catholic Directory for

1888 states that there are now in England and Wales 2,313 priests, as against 1,728 in 1885, serving 1,304 churches, chapels and missionary stations. In Scotland there are five bishops and 334 priests, serving 327 chapels, churches and stations. The estimated Roman Catholic population of the United Kingdom is: England and Wales, 1,353,000; Scotland, 325,000; Iraland, 3,-961,000; total, 5,641,000.-Christian Advocate,

A revival of Hindonism is taking place in Madras Presidency, India. In the past the Hindoes have looked on the efforts of the missionsries with contempt or indifference. Now they are becoming alarmed at the progress of Christianity, and are opposing it by every means in their power. They have formed 'preaching societies" and "tract societies," and are fighting for Hindooism by the methods which have proved so effective for the spread of Christianity in the hands of the missionaries.

Who hath not learned, in hours of faith, The truth to flesh and sense unknown, That Life is ever lord of Death, And Love can never lose its own.

His mercy underlies.

I know not what the future hath Of marvel or surprise, Assured alone that life and death

If fate be not, then what can we foresee? And how can we avoid it if it be! f by free will in our own paths we move How are we bounded by decrees above! Whether we drive or whether we are driven, If ill, 't is ours, if good, the act of heaven.

Ah, human comfort, None but God is great Enough for loneliness! Man in his dearth Of help or hope, succumbing to his fate, Finds what a tender reconcilement hath This royal thought, to moss the flinty path, -'T is but at most the way of all the earth!

-Margaret J. Preston.



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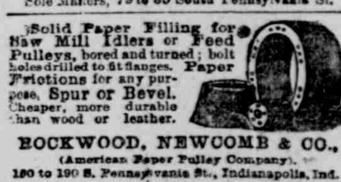
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